

Experts say threat to U.S. ships by Iran exaggerated

WASHINGTON (Agencies) — America's top military officer believes Iran has been reasonable in dealing with U.S. shipping in the Gulf and opposes any surprise raid on Tehran's new Silkworm missiles, Pentagon officials say.

Government and private defense analysts also suggested in interviews with Reuters that the threat to ships flying the U.S. flag in the Strait of Hormuz from the Chinese-built missiles may have been exaggerated.

The analysts said even if Tehran deployed Silkworms at the mouth of the Gulf it was unlikely they would be fired at U.S. naval and commercial vessels, including 11 Kuwaiti tankers now being certified to fly the American flag.

Pentagon officials said the chairman of the Joint Chiefs of Staff, Admiral William Croe, felt that Washington should be very cautious about carrying out U.S. contingency plans to strike first at the missiles.

"The chairman does not see the need for that (an attack) now," said one official. "He believes Iran's behaviour in the Gulf vis-a-vis our planes and ships has been very reasonable, very correct and cautious."

The Pentagon official and private analysts — including retired Admiral Gene Larocque of the Centre for Defence Information and Gulf specialist Judith Kipper of the Brookings Institution — noted that Iran had not fired at a U.S. ship during its six-year-long war with Iraq.

But defence officials said last week that the Silkworms, 5.5-metre Chinese copies of older Soviet Styx anti-ship missiles, could soon be deployed by Iran at the mouth of the Gulf and might threaten U.S. ships.

Those officials told Reuters a possible pre-emptive U.S. attack on the Silkworms was on a long list of options available to protect U.S. shipping in the region.

The possibility has aroused such strong opposition in Congress, which feels slighted at being left out of the decision-making, that it may act to restrict or bar the use of the U.S. flag on the Kuwaiti tankers.

Mr. Chaplin, who was arrested, beaten and held for 24 hours last month following the charging of an Iranian consular official with shoplifting in the British city of Manchester, flew in to London's Heathrow Airport with his wife and two young children.

He told reporters on the flight: "I feel fine. I just need some rest, and the family needs rest too. It's been worse for them."

Mr. Chaplin was expelled by Iran in retaliation for the closure

Although the missiles are not yet deployed, Defence officials said that Iran had apparently been constructing launch sites on the island of Qeshm and near the town of Kubestan on the eastern side of the Gulf.

Tension in the region has been high since May 17, when Iraqi-fired Exocet missiles crippled the U.S. frigate Stark, Baghdad said it was an accident and the United States accepted that explanation.

White House officials, in Venice with President Reagan for this week's summit of allied leaders, have warned Iran against deploying the missiles.

One defence official said that Washington may have "somewhat over-stated" the threat from the Silkworms, which have a maximum range of 80 kilometres but lose accuracy rapidly after about 50 kilometres.

"The missiles are cumbersome and not very accurate by state-of-the-art standards. But a missile is a missile, a tanker is a big target and the Silkworm carries a lot of explosives," another official said.

"It has a 1,000-pound (450-kg) warhead, three times as big as the Exocet warhead that hit the Stark. If one gets through the defences it could knock one hell of a big hole in a tanker and really do damage to a frigate."

Analysts Kipper and La Rocque suggested the United States might be using the threat against the Silkworms to intimidate Iran.

"It is the United States that has upped the ante here, not Iran," said Kipper.

La Rocque said Iran would be very unlikely to fire the missiles at U.S. ships, including the Kuwaiti tankers, despite Tehran's charges that Kuwait is a supporter of Iraq.

"If we attack those missiles, we will be escalating the war without reason in an area where we are supposed to be pushing for a peace between Iran and Iraq," he said.

Expelled diplomat arrives in London

LONDON (R) — British diplomat Edward Chaplin, at the centre of a major row with Iran, arrived home from Tehran Tuesday after being expelled along with four other envoys.

Mr. Chaplin, who was arrested, beaten and held for 24 hours last month following the charging of an Iranian consular official with shoplifting in the British city of Manchester, flew in to London's Heathrow Airport with his wife and two young children.

He told reporters on the flight: "I feel fine. I just need some rest, and the family needs rest too. It's been worse for them."

Mr. Chaplin was expelled by Iran in retaliation for the closure

of Tehran's consulate in Manchester and the expulsion of its five-man staff.

He had been due to fly out on Sunday night but a last minute administrative hitch prevented him from boarding the plane at Heathrow Airport.

A Foreign Office spokesman said all five British diplomats ordered out by Iran had now left the country.

The British interests section at the Swedish embassy in Tehran is now manned with 13 diplomats, whereas the Iranians have 19 accredited diplomats in London.

On Monday night, the Iranian embassy issued a statement accusing Britain of taking part in a campaign of pressure and in-

timidation against the Islamic revolution, "particularly when Iran will be discussed at the Venice summit."

The Venice meeting of the seven major industrialised nations, which opened Monday, is to discuss Iranian plans to deploy Chinese-built Silkworm missiles at the entrance to the Gulf and American proposals for protection of international shipping there.

The embassy's statement said Britain was involved in "venomous propaganda against the Islamic Republic of Iran."

London has reserved the right to further action against Iran but has so far refused to elaborate.

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Jordan wants just peace, Dudin tells U.S. group

AMMAN (Petra) — Minister of Occupied Territories Affairs Marwan Dudin Tuesday spoke at length about Jordan's endeavours to establish peace in the Middle East and to implement United Nations Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338.

He also underlined the importance of a proposed international Middle East peace conference to be attended by all concerned parties to help achieve a just peace.

The minister was speaking at a meeting in his office with a group of teachers and students from a number of universities and colleges in the United States.

Qatari adventurers head for Petra and Aqaba

AMMAN (Petra) — Two Qatari travellers on camel have ended a tour of the Amman region and left for Petra and Aqaba en route to Egypt via Suez.

The two, Saleh Shammar and Ayed Shammar, arrived in Jordan from Syria on June 1 in the course of a tour of 14 Arab countries.

The two camel riders who embarked on their trip from Muscat, Oman will visit the Naharay city of Petra and the port city of Aqaba before crossing into Sinai and Egypt by ferry. From Egypt they intend to continue the trip to North African Arab countries.

NEWS IN BRIEF

Crown Prince donates books to schools

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan has donated a collection of 500 books to a number of government schools in the Greater Amman region. The books on scientific and literary subjects were delivered to four schools for girls and boys in the capital.

Journalists interview Arabs about crossings

SOUTH SHUNEH (Petra) — A visiting United Nations press delegation Tuesday called at the King Hussein Bridge across the River Jordan and were briefed on the crossing operations between the two banks. The delegation members heard complaints from Arab citizens about difficulties they encounter on the Israeli side upon leaving and entering the occupied territory. Later, the delegation visited the martyr's monument at Karamet near Shuneh and were briefed on the Karamet battle which happened in 1968.

Cabinet approves ambassador

AMMAN (Petra) — The Cabinet has appointed Nayef Mula as Jordan's non-resident ambassador to the Sultanate of Brunei. Mr. Mula at present serves as Jordan's ambassador to Indonesia. The Cabinet also Tuesday endorsed an agreement with the Kuwait Fund for Arab Economic Development. Under the agreement the fund will lend Jordan seven million Kuwait dinars to help finance the second phase of the Aqaba thermal power station.

King assails superpowers and urges joint Arab action

(Continued from page 1) tination of conflicts in this region and superpower attempts to contain such conflicts without finding permanent solutions to them.

"Jordan rejects such policy and will seek to transform it into real political moves towards an end to the June 1967 aggression and its consequences."

"The policy of containment has not been successful in preventing four wars in the Middle East resulting in confrontation between East and Western nations."

"We appreciate the superpowers' keenness on safeguarding world peace, but we fail to understand their exclusion of regional wars from their programme for peace. There are reasons that helped the superpowers to pursue a policy of containment in our region: a policy that is depriving the peoples of the world of peace."

"In the Middle East we continue to live through two conflicts that have been exhausting the countries of the region and threatening security and development in the light of the continued violence, instability and extremism."

"The first of these conflicts is that which is pitting the Arabs and the Israelis with Israel's continued occupation of Arab territory that caused four regional wars."

"The second conflict is the Gulf war pitting Iran and Iraq for the past seven years."

"A look into these two conflicts will reveal the following facts:

"That Iran and Israel, both non-Arab countries, persist on pursuing aggression on Arab land with the aim of expansion, one of which fighting under the cover of religion and the other under the pretext of seeking security."

"The Arab countries which fell victim to these aggressions have expressed desire for genuine peace but the aggressors continue to refuse and propose measures that contradict international laws and the United Nations Charter."

"The United Nations, which is responsible for world peace, has so far failed to establish peace and resolve the conflict because of the conflicting interests of the superpowers."

"The superpowers have, to a large extent, replaced the United Nations in handling conflicts and have opted on the policy of containment instead of ending the conflicts of the region."

"What concerns us in the first place is the final analysis of the present situation and the con-

Prince Hassan honours students taking part in social development

AMMAN (Petra) — His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan on Tuesday patronised a ceremony at the International Baccalaureate School (IBS) and distributed certificates to participating students in the Prince Hassan Award scheme. The ceremony was attended by Her Royal Highness Princess Sarvat.

In a short speech he delivered on the occasion, Prince Hassan said the award should be considered as an incentive for students towards promoting good citizenship, and emphasised the need for direct contacts between officials and citizens.

The Prince Hassan Award scheme was established in 1984 with the view to promoting students' participation in voluntary work in the service of the society, and 335 students have taken part in the scheme. All students above 14 are eligible to take part in the scheme, which is noted for its special focus on addressing the students' needs and developing their skills and character through social work. Participants take up



His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan presents certificates to students who took part in the Prince Hassan Award scheme (Petra photo)

voluntary work in almost every field including training courses in social development, civil defence and first aid, painting, music, sculpture, gardening, computer sciences, sports, usage of compass and map reading, visits to the various regions of the Kingdom etc.

Education Minister Thouqan Hindawi attended the ceremony.

Int'l group of youths to perform in Jerash

AMMAN (Petra) — The sixth Jerash Festival for Culture and Art, to be held between July 8 and 31, will include a musical festival to be presented by young musicians from different nations.

According to Ms. Toujan Faisal, director of the cultural programmes in the Noor Al Hussein Foundation which is organising the festival, young groups of musicians aged 16-17 will be presenting musical performances to build bridges of understanding between youths in Jordan and in different parts of the world.

She said that contacts are underway with groups from Egypt, Tunisia, the United States, the United Kingdom, West Germany, France and Austria to take part in the coming festival, in addition to musical groups from Jordan.

"These groups," she said, "will present musical concerts on July 25 and 26 at the Archeum steps in the archaeological city of Jerash and will later move on to Aqaba for another performance."

These groups will also take part in friendly sports matches with Jordanian youth clubs within a programme to be prepared in cooperation with the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Youth, Mrs. Faisal said.

Italy to help fund hospital, nursing school

AMMAN (Petra) — The Italian government will help Jordan build a 200 bed hospital in Karak. Together with the other members of the European Community, Italy will also help set up a nursing training centre in Amman, in accordance with an agreement signed in Amman on Tuesday.

Under the agreement, work will begin in the coming month on implementing the first phase of the hospital project, a section with 120 beds. Work on the

second part of the project is due to begin early next year, according to the agreement which said that the total cost of the hospital will be nearly \$7 million.

Italy, together with the European Community, will help Jordan establish a nursing training college in Amman at a cost of \$10 million.

The agreement was signed by Minister of Health Zaid Hamzeh and Italy's Ambassador to Jordan Luigi Amaduzzi.

Panel to examine health insurance begins work

AMMAN (J.T.) — Health Minister Zaid Hamzeh on Tuesday chaired the first meeting of a national committee entrusted with drafting Jordan's first-ever health insurance fund.

If properly executed, the fund is designed to cover one million beneficiaries — private sector employees and their families — eventually leading to a comprehensive health insurance scheme for all citizens. This fund takes into consideration the existing services offered to members of the civil and military services.

Tuesday's meeting was the first assembly after the committee was formed last April to assess the formation and duties of the estimated JD 60 million fund.

The funding is to come from employees, employers, the Health Ministry and the Social Security

Security Corporation (SSC).

According to local press reports, the idea of the fund was proposed by the majority of the business community on the grounds of the extra expenses each company would pay to provide for the scheme's financing.

Other reasons given by the employers were the regional economic recession and the fear of creating a new red tape organisation which would eventually impose restraints on patients and would adversely affect the price and quality of the treatment.

The committee groups representatives from the General Federation of Jordanian Chambers of Commerce, the General Federation of Labour Unions, the SSC, the Chamber of Industry and the Health Ministry.

Holy places need protection, commission tells U.N. team

AMMAN (Petra) — A United Nations fact-finding mission now on a visit to Jordan met Tuesday with the Royal Commission for Jerusalem Affairs and heard a review of the Palestine problem and its history from the commission's chairman Akram Zu'aite.

Mr. Zu'aite briefed the three member mission on U.N. Security Council resolutions concerning Jerusalem, pointing to Israel's rejection of such resolutions.

Dr. Raouf Najar, member of the commission, spoke about Israel's commission of Islamic and Christian holy places. Former minister, Raouf Najar, spoke about Israel's drive to demolish the Al Aqsa Mosque through continuous excavations underneath the Islamic holy shrine.

Mr. Fayed Jaber, the commission's secretary general, presented the mission with a memorandum on the general situation in the holy city, and a call to the international community to help save the city and its holy shrines.

from occupation.

The mission, led by Sri Lanka's permanent envoy to the United Nations, Mr. Daya Pereira, Monday met with His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan and also with the foreign minister and the minister of occupied territories.

The U.N. fact-finding mission were later received by Dr. Nasreddine Al Assad, minister of higher education. Dr. Assad reviewed with the mission members the situation in the Arab educational institutions in the Israeli-occupied Arab land and Israel's continuous attempts to undermine the educational system there.

Dr. Assad spoke also about the closure of universities and Israel's change of syllabuses and textbooks and the harassment of staff and the detention of students.

Israel denies workers rights

The U.N. fact-finding mission later met with Dr. Saleh Khasawneh, under secretary of the Ministry of Labour and Social Development and was briefed on the condition of Arab workers and employers and businesses in the occupied Arab territories and Israel's arbitrary measures exercised against them.

He said that as a result of Israel's inhuman measures and the violations of labour union rights in the Arab territory, unemployment increased and many businesses have been closed down. By confiscating nearly 50 per cent of the lands of the occupied West Bank, Israel caused the destruction of Arab businesses and brought about unemployment among Arabs. Dr. Khasawneh charged.

He said that Israel has established 219 Jewish colonies and settlements of which 193 are in the West Bank and 26 in the Gaza Strip, in addition to 35 military settlements set up on Arab owned land.

The labour minister had earlier provided the mission with a report on the condition of Arab workers under Israeli rule.

Events planned to mark Great Arab Revolt today

celebrations of the Great Arab Revolt.

The stamps are of 60, 80, and 160 fils denominations, all of which will be sold by post offices in the Kingdom today.

Also on the occasion, the Department of Libraries, Documentation and National Archives will organise an exhibition of photographs and historical documents and national publications at the Royal Cultural Centre in Amman. The exhibition which will open on Friday and will last for a week.

The photographs will feature Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali and documents related to the Great Arab Revolt and prominent figures who played an important role in that revolt. Books in English and Arabic relating the story of the Great Arab Revolt will be displayed in a special wing, and there will be another wing for presenting documentary films about the revolt and its achievements.

On this anniversary, the Arabs remember the efforts and sacrifices of Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali and his creation of the Arab army which continues to form a shield protecting the Arab nation.

Events to mark Great Arab Revolt

A major celebration will be held at the Al Hussein Youth City under the patronage of His Royal Highness Crown Prince Hassan. The youth and sports clubs, and scouts are expected to take part in the celebration, organised by the Ministry of Youth.

The ministry has organised other programmes of sports, including soccer matches and art exhibitions in different regions of the country.

The Ministry of Communications has issued postal stamps to commemorate the anniversary of the establishment of the fourth battalion in the Jordanian Armed Forces as part of the country's

five year development plan.

On the eve of the Arab Revolt anniversary, and Army Day, Armed Forces Commander-in-Chief Gen. Sharif Zaid Ibn Shakir held a reception at the Al Hussein Youth City attended by senior officials and key public figures.

Among those attending were Prime Minister Zaid Rifai, Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Ahmad Al Lawzi, Chief of the Royal Court Marwan Al Qasem, Cabinet members and heads of diplomatic missions in Jordan.

Mr. Diran of Diran and Bitar Consulting Engineers who has been practising architecture in Jordan for over 40 years.

"Building in stone when I first started practising here was a trade," Mr. Diran said.

"Everything was done by hand. The stone was hand cut and dressed into 20-30 centimetre thick blocks on site which meant the walls of a building were around 40 cm thick — 20 cm stone and 20 cm concrete backing and were thus load bearing. The upper floor walls were slightly thinner at around 35 cm thick but because of these thicknesses you couldn't go up too high. Now, for

five years, the demand for more floors and the demand for more floors the building trade has become an industry."

The stone is now cut by saw and because the individual blocks are much thinner they do not have the same load bearing qualities, and bracing columns have to be incorporated to give the walls the required strength.

In some cases the stone becomes just a facing on a totally concrete wall. During the 60's and early 70's the rationalisation of the building trade meant a great reduction in the demand on craftsmen who tooled the stone and with them went such features as curved stone walls.

However, during the boom years, 1976 to 1982, the demand on more expressive building elements, such as arches and slanting walls, etc., meant a regeneration amongst these craftsmen.

With the present recession, the demand on craftsmen has again declined; yet the marble and stone cutting factories have rechannelled their activities into producing fine decorative stone work such as ornamental fountains, columns and capitals. The boom years thus expanded the activities of the craftsmen while the recession has started to refine their work.

Building stones add grandeur and unity to otherwise eclectic Amman architecture

by Meg Abu Hamdan

special to the Jordan Times

Jordan — One of the main features of architecture in Amman is its diversity, ranging from

the traditional to the modern,

from Swiss chalets to

Palladian villas, from Greek temples

to Japanese pagodas. It is,

however, unified by, and according to many redeemed by, its common building material — stone.

Jordan has an abundance of

good limestones that lend

the country's buildings, whatever

their style, a certain grandeur,

a sense of quality that other types of building material lack.

The creamy white limestone of

which most Jordanian houses

are constructed is taken from several quarries both on the East and West Banks.

The best quality stone,

in terms of uniformity and

water resistance, is the Jamma'in

which comes from the Nablus

area. This, the hardest and whitest of the local limestones, is

the one most people prefer

despite the fact that it is the most expensive.

Other limestones from the

West Bank come from the

quarries around Qabatia, Hebron and

Bethlehem; each individual quarry

yielding limestones of different

qualities.

From the quarries in the

Hebron area also come what is known

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Much work to be done

TODAY is the anniversary of the Great Arab Revolt. We celebrate it with honour and pride for what it had achieved, on the one hand, and with sadness because of its betrayal by the enemies of the Arab cause, on the other hand.

It was on June 10 of 1916 that Sharif Hussein Ibn Ali (the great grandfather of His Majesty King Hussein) heralded the Arab Revolt against tyranny in the heart of Hijaz and mobilised Arabs from all corners of the Arab World to march forward in the search for unity and liberation. The great reservoir of nationalism erupted on that day in a giant wave which for a while swept away all obstacles in its path. Then suddenly, treachery and betrayal crept in the lands of the Arabs and began frustrating the aspirations and ideals of the Great Revolt.

Till this very day we suffer from the failure to complete the mission of that Revolt. Nevertheless, what was started by Sharif Hussein in 1916 is still awaiting our sustained and determined collective efforts to bring to full fruition.

At this juncture in inter-Arab relations, when the thirst for Arab unity and harmony has yet to be quenched, it becomes most appropriate to commemorate the Great Arab Revolt and remember its unadulterated message. It has been 71 years since the Revolt erupted in our midst; yet there is a great deal to be done in the Arab World. We are nowhere close to the end of the tunnel. Our record of achievements is unfortunately not as good as we would like it to be, especially in comparison with other peoples. China, for example, rose from the ashes of occupation, national strife and backwardness in 1945 and in less than two decades, reestablished an operational infrastructure of modern statehood, achieved unity and national independence and rose to the ranks of a nuclear power with the abundance of national hi-technology. The Federal Republic of Germany and Japan also rose from the ashes of the most devastating wars that the world had ever known and in less than two decades ascended to power and progress which are the envy of many nations. The list of countries which rose from the abyss to the sublime is indeed long.

The miracles achieved in the Far East and Europe, East and West, have yet to be duplicated in the Arab countries. May we, therefore, seize upon this propitious occasion, the anniversary of our dear Great Arab Revolt, to call for the acceleration of our advancement towards true unity, liberty and progress. We should aspire to raise our heads high, proud to be counted among the community of nations as the Great Arab Revolt would want us to do.

ARABIC PRESS EDITORIALS

Al Ra'i: What is next?

PRINCE Hassan yesterday reiterated Jordan's keenness on pursuing efforts to preserve Arab identity in the Israeli-held Arab lands. He told a U.N. fact finding mission about Israel's long term expansionist plans in the Arab lands and its continued drive to evict Arab people from their homeland. The U.N. mission, like many before it, has and will be compiling more evidence about Israel's practices and behaviour and its human rights violations that reflect the inhuman nature of world Zionism. The U.N. General Assembly had earlier described Zionism as another form of racism in the light of the atrocities committed against the Arab population in the occupied territory. But, all U.N. moves and resolutions and reports remained ink on paper and no action was taken to force the Zionists to end their occupation or their arbitrary measures. On the contrary, major nations which control the U.N. Security Council have been helping the aggressors to pursue aggression and maintain occupation of Arab land. The U.N. commission which met with Prince Hassan is bound to hear more details about Israel's actions from other officials, and it is hoped that its members will take some kind of action that would end the sufferings of the Palestinian people.

Al Dustour: U.N. piles more facts

THE U.N. fact finding mission now on a visit to Jordan has embarked on its task at a time when the Israelis started to escalate their repressive measures against the Arab population under their rule. The Israelis insist on giving the U.N. mission members a confirmation of what they hear from the Arabs about Zionism's atrocities and to clearly show the dimension of the tragedy which the Palestinian people are living through. There is no need for us to point to the crimes and the barbaric actions which Israel has been committing and there is no need for the U.N. mission to seek proof of them. These Israeli actions are continuous and happening day and night. The U.N. General Assembly and the U.N. Security Council are well aware of arbitrary actions committed against the Palestinians, Israel's demolition of Arab homes and the eviction of Arab citizens from their homeland. A ban by Israel preventing U.N. missions from visiting occupied territories to investigate into such atrocities is sufficient cause for condemning the Jewish state and its actions. Israel would not have prevented U.N. mission from visiting the occupied Arab territories if no repressive and inhuman actions had not been committed against the Arab population.

Sawt Al Shaab: Fighting against Zionists

REPORTS from the occupied Arab territory bear clear indications of the brutal and inhuman actions committed by the Zionists against the Arab citizens and their property. The Arab population of the West Bank continues to witness attacks by settlers on their homes and their land within the framework of a plan to terrorise the Arab population and force them to abandon their homeland. The Israelis have been also closing Arab universities, storming Palestinian refugee camps and detaining innocent civilians. The steadfast people of Palestine have been bearing sufferings and confronting Israeli atrocities on a daily basis, and have been adhering to their land and their property in the face of superior power and brutal forces. The Israelis, despite all their military might and their sophisticated weapons are afraid of the multitudes of the Arab population, and the closure of the universities reflects, Israel's fear of the consolidation of Arab power through education and development. What the Israelis are doing now in the occupied territory is a reaction to their fear of the future.

Israeli coalition shakes but doesn't break

By Thomas L. Friedman

The following article is reprinted from last weekend's issue of The New York Times

HOW much longer can it go on like this? That is the question asked most frequently in Israel about the country's "national unity" government.

Consider what has happened in the last three weeks alone. The government almost collapsed over the question of whether to attend an international Middle East peace conference; an uproar ensued when the government decided in effect to charge Israeli Arabs more than most Israeli Jews for college tuition; it was revealed that the Shin Beth domestic intelligence agency had framed an Israeli Muslim army officer, forcing him to confess to treason he did not commit, and two commissions criticised top leaders for mishandling the Jonathan Jay Pollard spy case in Washington.

"People cannot tell the difference between one scandal and another anymore," said the Haaretz newspaper diplomatic correspondent, Akiva Eldar. "They have lost all sensitivity. You know, Irangate has kept the United States busy for months. Here we have the equivalent of Irangate every week."

Why is it that Israel has had so many scandals without anyone at the top paying a political price? The immediate explanation is that both coalition partners in the national unity cabinet were involved to some degree in most of the recent affairs; by simply uniting they have managed to stave off all votes of no confidence.

To top things off, Israel no longer has an ambassador in the United States, its most important ally, because Prime Minister Yitzhak Shamir of the Likud bloc and Foreign Minister Shimon Peres of the Labour Party cannot agree on a successor to Meir Rosenne, who ended his term last week.

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But something more fundamental is also going on that is more troubling. It was revealed by the way in which Abba Eban, chairman of the parliament's foreign affairs and defence committee, was treated after his panel's investigation of the Pollard case found that Mr. Shamir, Mr. Peres, Defence Minister Yitzhak Rabin and former defence minister Moshe Arens bore a degree of ministerial responsibility for the affair in which an American intelligence analyst passed secrets to Israel.

Put simply: Mr. Eban was cut to ribbons. After his committee's findings were issued, he was savaged by his own Labour Party for his "naivete" in joining Likud parliamentarians in a report critical of Labour leaders.

In a way, Mr. Eban was naive, but for the right reasons. A statesman by training and a Westernized Americanophile, Mr. Eban apparently thought that his committee was the equivalent of the Tower Commission, which examined the Iran-contra affair. His mistake was to forget that he was in Israel, where a mature political culture has not yet developed. That is why the scandals of the last few years are bound to be repeated. There is virtually no national discussion here that rises above party politics. In the United States, Democrats and Republicans can occasionally drop partisan politics and act in the interests of the country, but that almost never happens here.

One reason why this is so is that Israeli society still remains deeply divided about what the basic interests of the state are — from what boundaries the country should claim to the proper relationship between secular and religious. The Jews who have flocked here from more than 100 countries are still not a single nation with a common understanding of the country. As the philosopher David Hartman put it: "Israel is still learning that it is a lot easier to pray for the in-gathering of the exiles than it is to live with them."

All Israel's leaders "are where they are because the party put them there," noted David Kravitz of the Jerusalem Post. "They do what the party tells them," he said. "If they deviate from the party line they are thrown out by the scruff of the neck. If anyone has an idea of his own the only way he can express it is by forming a new party."

The only way this situation could be changed would be through the replacement of the present system of proportional representation, whereby people vote for parties, with a direct election system, with people voting for specific candidates who are then accountable to voters. "The exposure of sitting parliamentarians to the competitive hazards of personal elections will do wonders for our political morale," wrote Mr. Kravitz. But the chance of such changes being instituted in the near future are virtually nil, since they would have to be passed by the same politicians who would be threatened by them.

Superpower summit looks likely for late 1987

By Michael R. Ritter

WASHINGTON — Through a hedge of ifs, buts and maybes, U.S. officials say they see an increasingly clear road to a summit late this year at which President Ronald Reagan and Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev will sign an accord ridding Europe of most nuclear missiles.

"It looks awfully good right now with the Germans coming on board," one told Reuters.

The officials said West Germany, once the lone hold-out among the Western allies, removed the last major barrier to finalising a framework arms accord already agreed by the superpowers by endorsing it after agonised debate last week.

But they said many other pitfalls lay in the path of complete agreement and "any one of them could hang us up."

The officials, who asked not to be identified, said it was now possible for the first time to make assumptions on how a date for the long-awaited Washington summit would be fixed.

They said the next step in a process began two years ago should be taken in Iceland this week at a meeting of foreign ministers of the North Atlantic Treaty Organisation (NATO).

The session on Wednesday and Thursday is expected to produce an agreed position on the outline accord that has been in abeyance since last October when Reagan, as one official put it, "terrified the living daylights" out of his Western European allies — ironically in the same city.

At a dramatic summit with Gorbachev in Reykjavik, Reagan came close to agreeing to abolish nuclear weapons. The European allies feared being left vulnerable to Soviet conventional military forces.

There are lots of variables, several fairly significant obstacles and with the best will in the world, drafting treaties takes time," one said.

First among the obstacles ranks that of agreeing how the accord would be verified, officials said.

"The idea of the enemy wandering freely through their facilities particularly frightens the military and the intelligence people, so there are going to be big fights on what is in and what is out," one said.

Then there is the West German insistence it be allowed to keep its 72 aged Pershing 1A missiles, whose warheads are controlled by the United States.

Sri Lankan offensive won, people's hearts not yet

By Eileen Alt Powell
The Associated Press

POINT PEDRO — The government is beginning a new battle in the Jaffna peninsula, one to win the "stomachs, hearts and minds" of Tamil civilians in areas where the army has rooted out Tamil rebels. It will not be an easy task.

The country's minister for national security issued the opening salvo in a visit to this tiny fishing village on the northern peninsula late last week.

"I have come in peace and friendship," Lalith Athulathmudali told about 50 civic leaders gathered in a neat, whitewashed school. "We are one people, one country. Your suffering is my suffering."

The officials said it was far too optimistic to believe that the Geneva negotiators, no matter how hard they worked or how eager the two sides were to reach agreement, could finish their summit late last week.

After delivering that message — first in Tamil, then in Sinhala, then in English — Athulathmudali outlined the government's plan to rebuild the peninsula's northeastern quarter, captured by the army from Tamil rebels in an offensive that ended June 1.

The goal is to feed the people, house the homeless and restore basic government services, Athulathmudali said.

But there are many obstacles facing the government in what Athulathmudali called "a campaign to win the stomachs, hearts and minds" of Tamil civilians.

Tamils in Point Pedro, 300

kilometres north of Colombo, fear the army and are unsure the government can deliver on its promises.

The people also retain a loyalty to the Tamil rebels — many of them husbands, sons or brothers — who are seen as the frontline fighters for minority Tamil rights in this majority Sinhalese nation.

The main questions facing Sri Lanka are whether the army can hold the eastern Vadamachchi territory it won from the rebels

and calm the Tamils now under its care.

The Tamil rebels are reported to be regrouping in villages in the south of the peninsula and in the town of Jaffna in the west. "They have lost the battle, but there's nothing to indicate they are ready to concede the war," said a western diplomat speaking on condition he not be identified.

He pointed out that the day after the army's offensive ended, Tamil rebels killed 32 Buddhist monks after pulling them from a bus in the eastern Ampara district. The next day they set off a car bomb just outside the army-held fort on the edge of Jaffna town, injuring 40 soldiers.

"That's not surrender as I read it," the diplomat said.

In Point Pedro, more than 1,100 civilians, mostly women and children, have taken refuge at St. Mary's Roman Catholic Church. A white flag flutters from the cross atop the church steeple.

"We are afraid to go home," said one woman, who asked that her name be withheld. "We don't know what the army will do to us, to our daughters. We are now defenceless."

In Point Pedro and in the nearby port town of Valvettithurai, Tamils complain bitterly that more than 3,500 young men have been detained by the army for interrogation about possible rebel connections.

K. Sodhalingam, 53, a government worker whose 27-year-old son was arrested, asked: "How can they do this and ask me to support them?"

The government also must deal with food and housing problems.

Mortal exchanges between the Tamil rebels and the army destroyed or damaged hundreds of houses in Valvettithurai and some in Point Pedro.

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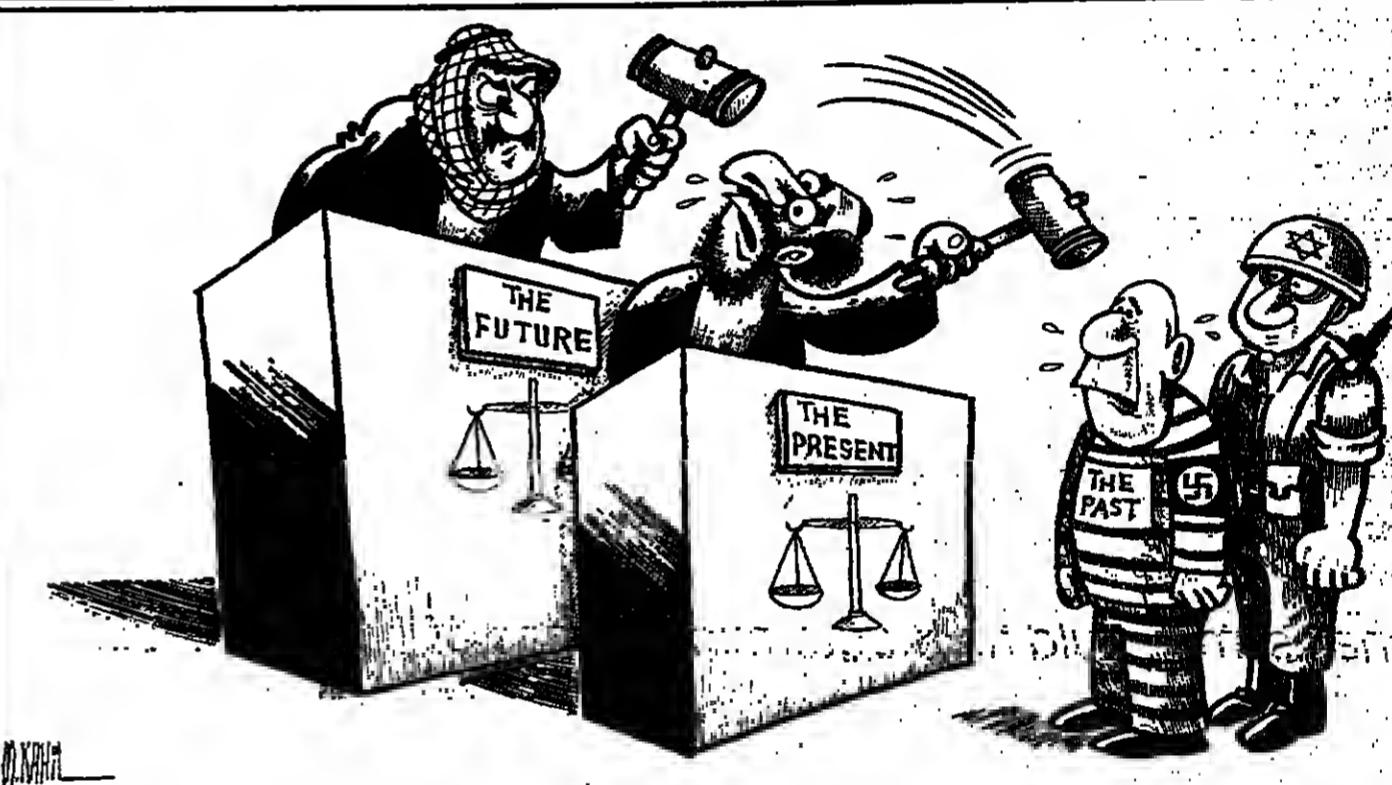
It showed that only 26 per cent of those polled wanted a re-construction of the five-party formula.

More than 20 per cent favoured a left-wing alliance including the Christian Democrats and 14.8 per cent a pact between the Communists and Christian Democrats.

The Communists have pursued a democratic role, distancing themselves from Stalinist-type policies for many years and the survey showed that they have clearly become an alternative for many Italians.

The Communists have exploited this advantage during the campaign by persuading many former establishment figures or well-known personalities to run as independents in the Communists' lists.

A survey of opinion last week in the respected *Corriere della Sera* newspaper appeared to confirm the opportunity for the Com-



Italian election could provide major opening for Communists

By Barry Moody
Reuter

ROME — Italy's general election in a week's time could mark a watershed in the country's post-war politics and create the best chance yet for the powerful Communist Party to win a role in government and to torpedo all attempts to resurrect it.

The crisis was caused by a bitter power struggle between Craxi's party, which held the balance of power, and the Christian Democrats, Italy's biggest group ever since World War II.

This bitterness extended into a spiteful election campaign which has at times sucked in other members of the former coalition — Republicans, Social Democrats and Liberals.

Policies have become almost invisible as the politicians, especially from the Christian Democrats and Socialists, engage in a raw exchange of insults, which

appears to have increased the feeling among many Italians that politicians are fighting a private battle of little interest to the ordinary citizen.

But the fierce conflict could have deep long term effects and force a redrawing of Italy's political map.

Many analysts believe distrust and dislike is now so severe that the Christian Democrats and Socialists will be unable to form another coalition and will seek other partners.

The five party formula has ruled Italy for six years, three and a half of them under Craxi's premiership. But the Socialists and Christian Democrats have cooperated in government for more than two decades.

An irreversible rupture be-

tween them would force the creation of totally new alliances in Italy whose system of proportional representation condemns the country to frequently shaky coalitions.

But analysts say this position could be overturned after the vote if the Christian Democrats find it impossible to re-enter an alliance with the Socialists and is tempted by a marriage of convenience with the Communists which would dominate all other parties.

Alternatively the Communists might be wooed into a left-wing alliance including the Communists and 14.8 per cent a pact between the Communists and Christian Democrats.

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munists.

First humans more ape-like than assumed

By Boyce Rensberger

ANTHROPOLOGISTS searching in East Africa have discovered the first known fossil limb bones of the species long regarded as the earliest true human, *Homo habilis*, and have been startled to find that its body was far more apelike than had been assumed.

The discovery, made last summer in Tanzania's Olduvai Gorge and announced last month, could lead to a new view of the pace and pattern of human evolution. The bones reveal that even though the species had attained a significant increase in brain size beyond its more apelike ancestors and was the first maker of stone tools, its females stood only 3 to 3½ feet tall, no larger than its apish ancestors. Although males are presumed to have been taller, none of their skeletons is known to have been found. More importantly, the new skeleton's arms were long, reaching almost to the knees in ape fashion and were more heavily built, like those of apes.

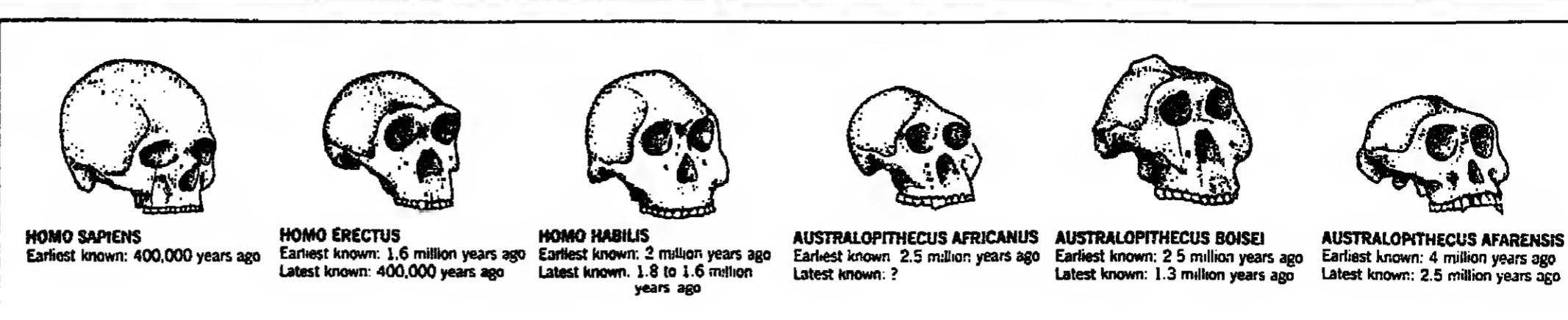
Scientists say the surprisingly small size and apelike limbs suggest that the evolutionary transition from *Homo habilis* to Homo

erectus, a species whose bodies were of modern size and proportions, may have been dramatically abrupt. The nearly complete skeleton of a 12-year-old *Homo erectus* boy, found in 1984, was 5 feet, 6 inches tall, leading anthropologists to believe the youngster would have been a six-footer in adulthood.

The new skeleton's discoverers say the fossils help to identify the period in which human ancestors, which had long been bipedal but still climbed in trees with some regularity, abandoned the trees completely and made a total commitment to full-time life on the ground.

That period may have been the 200,000-year span between 1.8 million years ago, when the latest apelike *Homo habilis* lives, and 1.6 million years ago, when the earliest known *Homo erectus* lived. In evolutionary terms, the interval is brief and the change in bodily anatomy that happened then would be considered abrupt.

The skeleton offers the most dramatic evidence yet that human evolution has, at least on occasion, undergone the kind of sudden jump envisioned in the relatively new evolutionary theory



of punctuated equilibrium. This theory argues that new species arise not through long periods of gradual change but in sudden bursts of change that punctuate far longer periods of unchanging equilibrium.

"What's so exciting is that we can now make a good case for a major shift in the behaviour of early hominids and say just when it happened," said Donald C. Johanson, director of the private Institute of Human Origins, who made the discovery with Tim White, professor of anthropology at the University of California, both in Berkeley. Johanson and White led a 10-member team that also included researchers from the National Museums of Tanzania. A report on the new skeleton is published in *Nature*.

The skeleton — which includes an upper jaw, many teeth, fragments of the skull and face, the bones of a relatively complete arm, a partial thighbone and a fragment of shinbone — is considered to be that of an adult female because of its small size. Males and females of that time are known to have differed significantly in size, much as in the case with modern apes.

"If this was a male, you'd have to imagine the female being about two feet tall and that doesn't make much sense," Johanson said. "What we think is that the bodies of these creatures were pretty much like those of Lucy."

"Lucy" is the nickname of a female of an early form of *Australopithecus* that Johanson discovered in Ethiopia, the most

complete known skeleton of its species. This pre-human species arose about 4 million years ago and gave rise to *Homo habilis* around 2 million years ago.

The females of *Australopithecus* were much smaller than the males. Most anthropologists had assumed, however, that *Homo habilis* had evolved significantly toward the modern human model of a very small difference. More importantly, most had assumed that *Homo habilis* had a body more like that of modern people than that of its more apelike ancestors.

The limb bones of the new skeleton, however, reveal that its arms were 95 per cent as long as its legs, much closer to the ape pattern of 100 per cent than to the modern human pattern of 70 per

cent. Moreover, the bones are more heavily built, the cross section showing thicker walls and a narrower space than in modern human bones. This indicates the creatures were more heavily muscled in proportion to their size.

"What we're probably looking at here," White said, "is a major transition in human evolution involving behaviour and anatomy. Something major and dramatic happened here."

Previous discoveries of foot and hand bones of *Homo habilis* have shown that its fingers and toes were somewhat curved, in the ape fashion, while those of modern humans are straight. These are seen as adaptations to climbing in trees. *Homo erectus* hands and feet fit the modern

pattern.

White noted that the rise of *Homo erectus* also saw a sudden change in teeth size, molars becoming smaller in proportion to the jaw, suggesting a change in the use of the teeth. Nobody knows the nature of the change but it could have been a switch to a meatier diet, reducing the amount of chewing to tough vegetable foods, or more processing of the same vegetables outside the mouth.

Before Johanson and White began work at Olduvai Gorge, it was the long-time province of Louis and Mary Leakey, who made many important discoveries of hominid fossils and stone tools there. Louis died in 1972 and Mary retired in 1984 — The Washington Post.

Map of East Africa showing the location of Olduvai Gorge in Tanzania.

French are so false at loving

By Brian Moynahan

A NEW guessing game is being played in French cafés and on suburban railway platforms: Spot 'The Cuckold'. An opinion poll published last week shows that 12 per cent of the French are unfaithful to their partners.

Cuckolds thus number around 4.8 million. So, in averagely crowded conditions, there should be around seven per café and a dozen per commuter platform.

Most at-risk, according to the poll, are married to Conservative-voting doctors, lawyers and advertising executives in Paris and northern France and men whose wives are business women, secretaries or in public relations.

Women are most likely to be unfaithful between the ages of 35 and 44. After 45, female infidelity drops rapidly away just as the Frenchman is getting into his stride — the acute danger age for men is from 45 to 49.

Paris, the city of light, is inevit-

ably top of the lightsout table. Its 18 per cent figure compares with a provincial average of 7 per cent. But the hot blood of the south appears to be a myth. Infidelity is highest close to the Channel ports: Lille and the Nord Pas-de-Calais region make the running. Perhaps they feel they must live up to British expectations. Or perhaps it is the weather.

Men are twice as unfaithful as women, but female infidelity has tripled over the past 10 years while the male increase has been a mere 50 per cent.

Women cheat less often, but their affairs tend to be more serious and they are more prone to confession. It appears that up to 60 per cent of French women cuckold their husband with his friends. Office and work come next, shading holidays and the topless beaches of San Tropez into third place.

Affairs remain a predominantly bourgeois pastime. The liberal professions — law, medicine and teaching — are high indulgers.

Snail slime could help determine spread of breast cancer

By Sandra Maler

Reuter

LONDON — British scientists have discovered a product that could help determine, without performing a mastectomy, whether breast cancer is likely to spread — snail slime.

"Lectin from the snail's reproductive gland recognises a particular sugar on a breast cancer," Middlesex hospital researcher Susan Brooks told Reuters.

"Hopefully what this means is that we will have a way of predicting whether a woman with breast cancer, which is an extremely unpredictable disease, will have recurrences," she said in an interview.

In the past few years, mastectomy — the removal of the whole breast — has been replaced by the more cosmetic lumpectomy, which removes only the lump.

The new surgery has proved much less traumatic for women but does not allow the removal of lymph node tissue from the

armpit, which has so far been the only way of predicting whether a cancer is likely to spread to other parts of the body such as the brain, liver or bones.

A cancer that will spread has generally established tiny cancerous tumours in other parts of the body but the disease may not resurface for another 20 years.

At the moment, the only way of preventing relapses after a lumpectomy is treatment by radio or chemo-therapy, though the selection of treatment and patients is random. If the disease recurs, it may be too late to treat by the time it is spotted.

But Susan Brooks and Dr. Tony Leatham have found that what makes cancer spread is a type of carbohydrate sugar known as galactose.

They found that the snail's lectin, extracted from its albumin glands where eggs are produced, was better than other plant and animal lectins at detecting the sugar.

The lectin is applied to a thin

section of the tumour on a glass slide along with anti-bodies and a chemical which gives a colour reaction. If the sample turns brown or red, it is a sign that the cancer is a spreading one. If there is no staining, the cancer is not.

Brooks and Leatham spent more than two years at London's Middlesex Hospital applying the test to breast cancer tumours removed between 1967 and 1972.

Middlesex, like many hospitals, keeps tumours preserved in paraffin wax from the beginning of the century.

The advantage of testing old

tumours is that researchers know the history of patients for up to 20 years after the removal of the first tumour, whether they subsequently died or whether they never had any problems again.

The tests, which seem to work particularly well for pre-menopausal women of around 40 to 45 years old, showed that 80 per cent of women in which no carbohydrate sugar was detected were

still alive and free of disease after 15 years.

"Cancer is so unpredictable that 80 per cent is an impressive result," Brooks said.

Brooks and Leatham hoped to publish results of 350 more tests with even more impressive results in the coming months. A total of 24,000 women get breast cancer every year in Britain.

Eventually they hope to develop

a test that will work for all age groups, although few women develop breast cancer before the age of 35 or 40.

The test could revolutionise cancer treatment, applying chemotherapy or radiotherapy where it is genuinely needed instead of at random and reassuring other women that they are unlikely to get a recurrence of the disease.

"But it will be five to 20 years before we know whether the results are meaningful," Brooks said. "Cancer is a very long-course disease."

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Becker advances on grass build-up to Wimbledon

LONDON (AP) — West Germany's Boris Becker, playing his first match on grass in the build-up to Wimbledon, beat Peter Doohan 6-2, 6-4 in the opening round of the \$300,000 Stella Artois Tournament at Queen's Club in West London Tuesday.

Becker, going for third successive Wimbledon title later this month at the age of 19, looked at home on his favourite surface and took just one hour to beat his Australian opponent on a slippery court.

The top-seeded West German lost just 11 points on serve and pulled out nine aces, including three in the last game.

"I am surprised how well I played," said Becker, who had practised for just 90 minutes on grass since leaving Paris after the French Open, where he reached the semifinals on the red clay of Roland Garros.

"My sight was green at the end of today, instead of red," Becker said. "The difference between grass and clay is like having a hot shower, and a cold one. Everything is different. The main thing is you have to think differently."

Other first-round winners on



Boris Becker

Andreas Maurer of West Germany put out Noah, who was seeded fourth, 3-6, 7-6, 6-3.

German athletes get ready for Thompson

BONN (R) — West German decathletes Juergen Hingsen and Siegfried Wentz will miss next month's European Cup so they can recover from injuries before taking on arch-rival Daley Thompson of Britain in the World Athletics Championships. Hingsen and Wentz, who won silver and bronze medals behind Thompson at the 1983 world championships, have set their sights firmly on ending the Briton's seven-year dominance.

U.S. basketball team to face international challenge

BOSTON (AP) — The National Basketball Association (NBA) will play its first games against international competition when the Milwaukee Bucks meet the Soviet national team and European champion Tracer Milan of Italy in a round-robin tournament Oct. 23-25.

The tournament, at the Mecca arena in Milwaukee, was organised by the NBA and the international governing body for basketball, FIBA.

"We have a representative, solid, winning NBA team," NBA commissioner David Stern said Monday. "We would not be embarrassed to lose a game we would be surprised. But we believe that international teams have improved enough to be competitive."

Stern said the Bucks were chosen because "we wanted a team that would win, but we were afraid it would scare off the international teams" if the Boston Celtics or Los Angeles Lakers

were selected.

"We want nice, friendly games that we win," Stern said. Milwaukee centre Jack Sikma said he was looking forward to the competition.

"It's going to be exciting to be involved in that," Sikma said. "I've never had the opportunity to play against a Soviet team at any level. It comes at a good time, between the start of training camp and the exhibition season. It will be fun."

The nationally televised tournament will consist of three games, with the Bucks playing Tracer Milan on Oct. 23, the Soviets meeting Tracer Milan on Oct. 24 and the Bucks and the Soviets meeting in the finale Oct. 25.

Stern said the rules for the games have not been finalised, although zone defences, illegal in the NBA, probably will be allowed.

"As hosts, we are likely to treat our guests well and lean toward

The Soviets' top player, 7-foot-

international rules," Stern said. "But perhaps we will have 12-minute quarters."

International rules provide for 20-minute halves.

The tournament winner will get \$100,000, with \$30,000 to the runner-up and \$20,000 to the third-place team. The Bucks will donate their prize money to local charities.

Stern joked that the \$100,000 in prize money will be split three ways if each team wins one game, "and I'll keep the extra penny."

Stern said that Boris Stankovic, secretary general of FIBA, was a key promoter in organising the tournament.

In a telex from Athens, Greece, read by Stern, Stankovic said: "This is an event of worldwide sports significance. This event will further the international growth of basketball and is a unique first step in creating opportunities for competition among the world's greatest basketball players."

The Soviets' top player, 7-foot-

Arvidas Sabonis, is sidelined by an Achilles' tendon injury and will not be able to play for four months.

But Stern said he had been assured that Sabonis, who was drafted by the NBA's Portland Trail Blazers last year, would be on the Soviet team if he is healthy.

Tracer Milan this year became the first team since 1973 to win the European Grand Slam of basketball. Led by former NBA scoring champion Bob McAdoo and Ken Barlow, a 1986 first-round draft choice from Notre Dame, Tracer Milan won the Italian Championship, the Cup of Italy and the European Championships Cup.

Joining McAdoo and Barlow on the front line is four-time Olympian Dino Meneghin.

Stern said he did not expect the tournament to be a one-time international event.

"We are looking to playing games in other NBA cities and around the world," Stern said,

World soccer champions aim to break Italian jinx

ZURICH (R) — Argentina is under pressure to break an Italian jinx when the two sides meet for a friendly on Wednesday in the South Americans' first full international since they won the World Cup last year.

The Argentines, who deposed Italy as world cup holders in Mexico, have won only once in nine meetings. Their sole success came 31 years ago with a narrow 1-0 win in Buenos Aires.

"Another win against Italy is long overdue," said Argentine trainer Carlos Bilardo. "We will not be taking this match lightly at all." For his part, Italian manager Azeglio Vicini said: "We do not intend to allow it to become a Maradona show."

Argentina drew 1-1 with Italy in the first round of the World Cup in Mexico. The South Americans went on to beat West Germany 3-2 in the final and lift the trophy for the second time since 1978.

Wednesday's game is Argentina's last test before they host the South American Cup later this month and Bilardo expects to bring back several world cup stars, led by Captain Diego Maradona.

Maradona was among those absent from a brief European visit in March when Argentina lost 2-1 to Italian club Roma.

The Italians, their eyes on next year's European championship, were riding high after an unbeaten seven-match run under new manager Vicini.

They were brought down to earth with a thud last week in Stockholm where they were beaten 1-0 by Sweden in a qualifying tie.

Vicini has been forced by injuries to bolster the squad he named last week with debutant Mauro Tassotti, a 27-year-old defender from AC Milan.

"We will try to make it a great game. But we do not intend to allow it to become a Maradona show. We will make things tough for him," Vicini promised, adding that Maradona would most likely be marked by his Napoli teammate Ciro Ferrara.

"Too much must not be read into our defeat by Sweden," he said. "We have several young players who have just moved up from the under-21's. They need time to settle down."

Disqualified Australian athlete compensated

SYDNEY (R) — Tani Rucke, the first woman home in Sunday's Australian Marathon, on Tuesday received 5,000 dollars (\$3,500) compensation after becoming the first marathon runner to be disqualified for using a pacemaker.

Race officials said a video tape of the race showed Rucke, who will run in the World Championships in Rome in August, had been paced through the second half of the race by Joe Burttig, a 38-year-old jogger who joined the marathon illegally.

Maltese-born Rucke was stripped of her title, her 10,000-dollar (\$7,000) winners' cheque and her qualifying time for the Seoul Olympics a day after winning in two hours 37 minutes 52 seconds.

Mexico's Maria Trujillo, who finished second, was named the winner of the race in Sydney.

It would have paid the way for Lendl, currently a Czechoslovakian citizen living in Greenwich for the past seven years on a visa, to represent the United States in international events, such as the Davis Cup.

The legislation, now pending

before the Senate Judiciary Committee, must be passed like any other bill by the full house of

representatives and Senate, said Steve Snider, a spokesman for Weicker.

President Ronald Reagan

would then be required to sign the bill into law.

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LONDON EXCHANGE RATES

LONDON (R) — Following are the buying and selling rates for leading world currencies and gold against the dollar at midday on the London foreign exchange and bullion markets on Tuesday.

One Sterling	1,6492/92	U.S. dollars
One U.S. dollar	1,3424/29	Canadian dollar
	1,7983/95	West German marks
	2,0235/65	Dutch guilders
	1,4940/50	Swiss francs
	37,28/31	Belgian francs
	6,0150/80	French francs
1303/1304	142,80/90	Italian lira
	6,2860/2910	Japanese yen
	6,7010/60	Swedish crown
	6,7630/80	Norwegian crowns
One ounce of gold	452,0452/50	Danish crowns
		U.S. dollars

LONDON STOCK MARKET

LONDON (R) — Heavy buying, which swept equities to new peaks on fresh confidence that the ruling Tories will retain power on June 11, abated slightly during the afternoon, leaving share prices marginally back from their highs, dealers said.

The fall back in interest left the FTSE 100 index at 1406 GMT 36.3 points up at 2,264.7 after a record intra day high of 2,269.9. This is well above the previous high of 2,248.8 reached on June 2 on the Tories' prospects of an election victory.

Much of Tuesday's buying was fuelled by an opinion poll in the *Guardian* newspaper which showed the Tories stretching their lead over the main opposition Labour Party to 13 points.

Dealers said the market was again demonstrating its sensitivity to opinion poll developments, moving sharply on Tuesday because it was thought the polls continue to show a clear but not spectacular lead for the Tories until election day.

Tuesday's spurt in Tory popularity took some analysts by surprise and appeared to remove doubt that the party will secure a substantial majority in the next U.K. parliament.

The *Guardian* poll would translate into a parliamentary majority of around 126 seats. TV-AM's rolling poll showing the Tories with only a seven point lead over Labour was disregarded.

YOUR DAILY Horoscope

from the Carroll Righter Institute

FORECAST FOR WEDNESDAY, JUNE 10, 1987

GENERAL TENDENCIES: Continue looking into the true facts of any situation that confronts you. Do something constructive with your situation and think about where you can expand.

ARIES (Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) You want to make some big changes around you, but sleep on it before you take any action.

TAURUS (Apr. 20 to May 20) Carry through with anything you have agreed to do for others. Plan some time for your mate.

GEMINI (May 21 to June 21) You have a partner whose ideas and opinions are better than yours, so be more supportive of this person.

MOON CHILDREN (June 22 to Jul. 21) You have much to do, so stop procrastinating. Get together with co-workers for some brainstorming.

LEO (Jul. 22 to Aug. 21) Be careful before you get into some new form of recreation. Put more effort into some special talent you possess.

VIRGO (Aug. 22 to Sept. 21) Be careful you do not disturb a family tie in some way. Don't have guests in to your home tonight.

LIBRA (Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Go over any correspondence or reports for possible errors before you send them out.

SCORPIO (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) See how you can improve your monetary status. Don't let any money run through your fingers.

SAGITTARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Don't be impulsive in your eagerness to gain a personal aim. Make sure you see loyal friends.

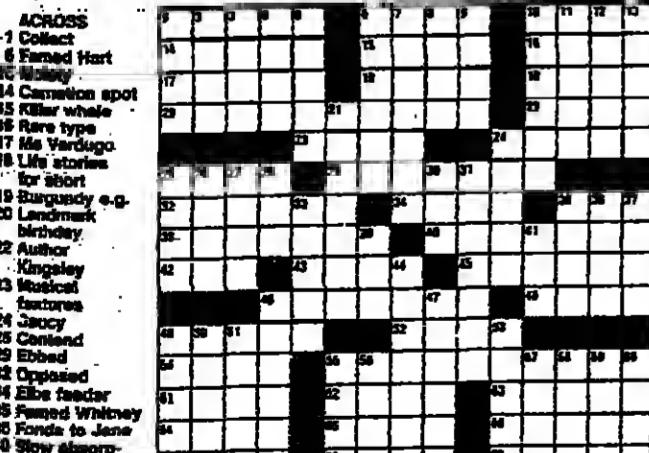
CAPRICORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) You are not certain how to handle a private matter but are anxious for action, so use wisdom.

AQUARIUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) See as many friends as you can, but don't bother those who are terribly busy at work.

PISCES (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Handle your career affairs wisely. Some credit matter should be handled very carefully.

IF YOUR CHILD IS BORN TODAY ... he, or she, will always want to be talking or acting and should be taught early to study a subject before making any comments. The educational curriculum should include foreign languages since your progeny will love to travel and make changes.

THE Daily Crossword



Yesterday's Puzzle Solved:

1. Highlander	2. Fatigue	3. Abigail	4. Batta	5. Orritis	6. Gail
7. Mystery	8. Overburden	9. Axiel	10. Freestrich	11. Juniper	12. Causal
13. Kingsley	14. Causal	15. Acetyli	16. Grief	17. Lillian	18. Heathers
19. Musical	20. Lillian	21. Acetyl	22. Grief	23. Tiff	24. Tiff
25. Dancy	26. Lillian	27. Acetyl	28. Grief	29. Tiff	30. Tiff
31. Dancer	32. Lillian	33. Acetyl	34. Grief	35. Tiff	36. Tiff
37. Ethel	38. Lillian	39. Acetyl	40. Grief	41. Tiff	42. Tiff
43. Optician	44. Lillian	45. Acetyl	46. Grief	47. Tiff	48. Tiff
49. Elsie	50. Lillian	51. Acetyl	52. Grief	53. Tiff	54. Tiff
55. Famed	56. Lillian	57. Acetyl	58. Grief	59. Tiff	60. Tiff
61. Whitney	62. Lillian	63. Acetyl	64. Grief	65. Tiff	66. Tiff
67. Famed	68. Lillian	69. Acetyl	70. Grief	71. Tiff	72. Tiff
73. Whitney	74. Lillian	75. Acetyl	76. Grief	77. Tiff	78. Tiff
79. Famed	80. Lillian	81. Acetyl	82. Grief	83. Tiff	84. Tiff
85. Whitney	86. Lillian	87. Acetyl	88. Grief	89. Tiff	90. Tiff
91. Famed	92. Lillian	93. Acetyl	94. Grief	95. Tiff	96. Tiff
97. Famed	98. Lillian	99. Acetyl	100. Grief	101. Tiff	102. Tiff
103. Famed	104. Lillian	105. Acetyl	106. Grief	107. Tiff	108. Tiff
109. Famed	110. Lillian	111. Acetyl	112. Grief	113. Tiff	114. Tiff
115. Famed	116. Lillian	117. Acetyl	118. Grief	119. Tiff	120. Tiff
121. Famed	122. Lillian	123. Acetyl	124. Grief	125. Tiff	126. Tiff
127. Famed	128. Lillian	129. Acetyl	130. Grief	131. Tiff	132. Tiff
133. Famed	134. Lillian	135. Acetyl	136. Grief	137. Tiff	138. Tiff
139. Famed	140. Lillian	141. Acetyl	142. Grief	143. Tiff	144. Tiff
145. Famed	146. Lillian	147. Acetyl	148. Grief	149. Tiff	150. Tiff
151. Famed	152. Lillian	153. Acetyl	154. Grief	155. Tiff	156. Tiff
157. Famed	158. Lillian	159. Acetyl	160. Grief	161. Tiff	162. Tiff
163. Famed	164. Lillian	165. Acetyl	166. Grief	167. Tiff	168. Tiff
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175. Famed	176. Lillian	177. Acetyl	178. Grief	179. Tiff	180. Tiff
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187. Famed	188. Lillian	189. Acetyl	190. Grief	191. Tiff	192. Tiff
193. Famed	194. Lillian	195. Acetyl	196. Grief	197. Tiff	198. Tiff
199. Famed	200. Lillian	201. Acetyl	202. Grief	203. Tiff	204. Tiff
205. Famed	206. Lillian	207. Acetyl	208. Grief	209. Tiff	210. Tiff
211. Famed	212. Lillian	213. Acetyl	214. Grief	215. Tiff	216. Tiff
217. Famed	218. Lillian	219. Acetyl	220. Grief	221. Tiff	222. Tiff
223. Famed	224. Lillian	225. Acetyl	226. Grief	227. Tiff	228. Tiff
229. Famed	230. Lillian	231. Acetyl	232. Grief	233. Tiff	234. Tiff
235. Famed	236. Lillian	237. Acetyl	238. Grief	239. Tiff	240. Tiff
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295. Famed	296. Lillian	297. Acetyl	298. Grief	299. Tiff	300. Tiff
301. Famed	302. Lillian	303. Acetyl	304. Grief	305. Tiff	306. Tiff
307. Famed	308. Lillian	309. Acetyl	310. Grief	311. Tiff	312. Tiff
313. Famed	314. Lillian	315. Acetyl	316. Grief	317. Tiff	318. Tiff
319. Famed	320. Lillian	321. Acetyl	322. Grief	323. Tiff	324. Tiff
325. Famed	326. Lillian	327. Acetyl	328. Grief	329. Tiff	330. Tiff
331. Famed	332. Lillian	333. Acetyl	334. Grief	335. Tiff	336. Tiff
337. Famed	338. Lillian	339. Acetyl	340. Grief	341. Tiff	342. Tiff
343. Famed	344. Lillian	345. Acetyl	346. Grief	347. Tiff	348. Tiff
349. Famed	350. Lillian	351. Acetyl	352. Grief	353. Tiff	354. Tiff
355. Famed	356. Lillian	357. Acetyl	358. Grief	359. Tiff	360. Tiff
361. Famed	362. Lillian	363. Acetyl	364. Grief	365. Tiff	366. Tiff
367. Famed	368. Lillian	369. Acetyl	370. Grief	371. Tiff	372. Tiff
373. Famed	374. Lillian	375. Acetyl	376. Grief	377. Tiff	378. Tiff
379. Famed	380. Lillian	381. Acetyl	382. Grief	383. Tiff	384. Tiff
385. Famed	386. Lillian	387. Acetyl	388. Grief	389. Tiff	390. Tiff
391. Famed	392. Lillian	393. Acetyl	394. Grief	395. Tiff	396. Tiff
397. Famed	398. Lillian	399. Acetyl	400. Grief	401. Tiff	402. Tiff
403. Famed	404. Lillian	405. Acetyl	406. Grief	407. Tiff	408. Tiff
409. Famed	410. Lillian	411. Acetyl	412. Grief	413. Tiff	414. Tiff
415. Famed	416. Lillian	417. Acetyl	418. Grief	419. Tiff	420. Tiff
421. Famed	422. Lillian	423. Acetyl	424. Grief	425. Tiff	426. Tiff

Hundreds of Tamils flee Jaffna fearing new attack

COLOMBO (R) — Hundreds of Tamils have fled the northern Jaffna peninsula in Sri Lanka in the past two days fearing further attacks by security forces pursuing separatist guerrillas, residents said Tuesday.

They said about 400 Tamils arrived Monday in Vavuniya, 140 kilometres south of Jaffna, in six buses, and hundreds of others had gone to Mannar and Mullaitivu close by.

They feared that the security forces, which swept through the guerrilla infested Vadamarachchi and other rebel strongholds in the past two weeks, would continue their offensive, the Vavuniya residents told Reuters by telephone.

Indian High Commissioner (Ambassador) Jayindira Nath Dixit has asked the government to provide protection for Indian citizens in Colombo, fearing that

an anti-India demonstration planned by Buddhist monks might turn violent, official sources said.

The monks plan to demonstrate outside Mr. Dixit's residence to protest against last week's violation of Sri Lankan airspace by Indian planes dropping relief supplies for Tamils in Jaffna, the organisers said.

They will also protest against the massacre of 32 monks last Tuesday by Tamil guerrillas who, the organisers said, were supported by India.

National Security Minister Lalith Athulathmudali said Monday the intrusion of Indian planes last Thursday would be raised at a

meeting of the South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation (SAARC).

The Island newspaper, in a report from New Delhi, said ambassadors of five-member countries were discussing how to raise the issue at SAARC foreign ministers' meeting in the Indian capital on June 17.

"The idea is to administer a gentle rebuke to India," the newspaper said.

The Sri Lanka Red Cross society rejected Indian charges that there was an acute shortage of food in Jaffna. India had said it was dropping food supplies because thousands of Tamils were starving.

"We found that there were sufficient stocks of food and other essential items to meet the requirements of the people," the Red Cross society said Tuesday after its chairman and secretary visited Jaffna.

MANILA (R) — Armed men firing automatic rifles and hurling a grenade ambushed a car carrying Philippine leftist leader Benigno Buscayno just before midnight, wounding him and three others and killing a television cameraman.

Mr. Buscayno, former chief of the Communist New People's Army (NPA) and a defeated candidate in recent senatorial elections, was ambushed in Quezon City in suburban Manila shortly after he appeared on a television talk show.

The street-corner attack followed the murders of 13 policemen and soldiers in the Philippines, mostly in Manila, in a week-long campaign of street assassinations largely blamed by the military on Communist hit-squads called "sparrows."

Mr. Buscayno, popularly known by his guerrilla nom-de-guerre Commander Dante, told Reuters the assassins might have been soldiers who wanted to avenge the deaths of their colleagues.

The Conservatives have spotlighted the 18-hour visit to emphasise her international stature and experience as a stateswoman in contrast to Labour's Neil Kinnock, who has never held government office.

In eight years, the 61-year-old prime minister has become a world figure respected from Washington to Moscow and, her supporters say, has thrust Britain back on the international scene as a leading power.

The poll — showing a one-point rise for the Tories and a two-point drop for Labour compared to a similar survey published on June 5 — was carried

since Mrs. Thatcher received Monday as Mrs. Thatcher left for Venice to attend the 13th annual economic summit of the seven leading industrial democracies.

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Trouble started when several

"People in the area said some of the gunmen wore combat

boots and that they had been

waiting in the street for some

time, not minding whether any-

one saw them or not," Mr. Buscayno said in a telephone interview from his hospital bed.

Mr. Buscayno took two bullets in the back but doctors said he was out of danger. Three of his companions, a television news-

writer, the newswriter's wife and

the driver of the car were seriously wounded.

The lone fatality, Channel 9

cameraman Manel Sanchez,

died of a gunshot wound in the

face.

"Let us not draw any hasty

conclusions. The case is being

thoroughly investigated," Capital

Command constable chief Brigadier-General Alexander Aguirre said when asked whether soldiers or police were involved in the attack.

Mr. Buscayno, who survived

by diving into the car floor, esti-

mated that about five men took

part in the attack.

"There were two bursts of con-

tinuous firing from armalite rifles

and pistols. I shoved my body

deep into the car. Then I heard the

explosion of a grenade," Mr. Buscayno said.

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The Pope knelt in front of the

pit for several minutes, his hands

covering his face, before rising to

meet Wanda Ossowska who was

held at Majdanek and also at

Auschwitz.

Ossowska, a liaison officer in

the World War II Polish Home

Army (AK) before she was cap-

tured by the Germans, ran a

hospital for inmates at Majdanek

which stands on a busy road in the

outskirts of Lublin.

He drove later to Lublin's

Catholic University, where he was

a visiting professor from 1954

until his election to the papacy in

1978, for meetings with profes-

sors and students.

The government newspaper

ISLAMABAD (R) — Eighty

Soviet personnel were killed in an

attack by guerrillas on a camp

north of the Afghan capital of

Kabul. Western diplomats said,

Tuesday.

The circular white Mausoleum,

shaped like a funeral urn, con-

tains an open pit filled with tons

of the ashes of some of the dead

which were recovered after

Soviet troops liberated Majdanek

in 1944.

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